

Evening Grosbeaks at Jamaica Plain, Mass.—In the April number of 'The Auk,' Mr. Edward H. Atherton reports an Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in the Arnold Arboretum. The bird remained for about six weeks the last date of observation being February 8, 1914.

This however was not the only appearance of this species in the Arboretum this season. On March 15, 1914, with Mr. Ralph M. Harrington of Cambridge, Mass., and the writer saw two fine males and one female in the river birches near the superintendent's house where they were feeding on the seeds. The males were uttering low whistling notes. The female was much darker than the bird noted by Mr. Atherton. They were seen several times in about the same place for just a month (March 15–April 15). A number of times two males and one female were observed at Quincy, Mass., and on those identical dates the birds were not to be found in the Arboretum. Were they the same birds? The two places are only about eight miles apart.—HAROLD S. BARRETT, *Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

Chestnut-collared Longspur in Colorado.—I have to record the occurrence of a single male of this species (*Calcarius ornatus*) at Denver, Colo., on June 17, 1914. This species is an extremely rare summer visitor to Colorado; the individual seen on June 17, being the first and only one seen in the state during more than twenty years' residence in Colorado.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The Snow Bunting Again in the Chicago Area.—In a previous number of 'The Auk'¹ I reported a few records of the Snow Bunting seen by me in Chicago and vicinity during the fall and winter of 1912, the interest being that the species is a supposedly irregular visitant here. In 1913 a few birds again appeared, from one to nine being observed at Jackson and Lincoln Parks, Chicago, from October 17 to November 22 inclusive. As did the birds of 1912 these disappeared as soon as the beaches had become covered with ice. No more were seen until February 21, 1914, when about twenty appeared at Lincoln Park, not about the beaches, but feeding over newly made land some distance away.

While it is generally believed that the Snow Bunting is an irregular winter visitant to this region, it is more probable that it is a regular one. The records of another observer, J. H. Ferry, who states that the species is locally a common winter resident here, tend to support this view.² Unless one makes many excursions to various localities he is likely to overlook the birds entirely, as they do not, according to Mr. Ferry's observations and my own, remain long in a single place.

¹ Auk 30: 275. 1913.

² Auk 24: 127. 1907.

It is possible that the birds were once irregular here, but have since become regular, owing to good beaches, their favorite habitat, being formed along the west shore of Lake Michigan by the building of piers which has checked erosion in many places, and offered a favorable path of migration where formerly there were eroding bluffs. It should be noted, however, that the birds may spread westward from Michigan, where W. B. Barrows¹ reports them as regular, and where the lake shore offers an exceedingly favorable habitat. In this case they may either fly directly across the lake, or make their way westward along the Indiana shore, where, as in Michigan, there are excellent beaches.—EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow in New Mexico.—On October 19, 1913, the writer secured an individual of this subspecies (*Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*) at the G. O. S. Ranch, on the headwaters of Sapillo Creek, N. Mexico. This record, unless the writer reads incorrectly, extends the range of this subspecies considerably eastward. The writer has to acknowledge, with thanks, the kindness of Mr. W. DeW. Miller of the American Museum of Natural History, who diagnosed the skin on which this record is based.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

A Second North Carolina Record for Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*).—On May 14, 1914, I obtained a superb adult male of the above species at Morganton, Burke County. This bird was alone, and very shy, and was captured with difficulty. The song bore a strong resemblance to the song of the House Wren. This specimen is now in my collection.

The first record for North Carolina was based upon a bird taken on May 6, 1893, at French Broad River near Alexander's by the late John S. Cairns and recorded by J. W. P. Smithwick, Bull. 144, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1897, p. 218. This specimen is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and was given to him by Mr. Cairns.

Lincoln's Sparrow is evidently a regular migrant through the Piedmont region of North as well as South Carolina, but as yet there is no record for South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Bell's Vireo in Wisconsin.—On June 28, 1914, while walking through a clump of willows near Wingra Lake, Madison, Wis., I heard the song of a bird which I was not able to identify. Observation of the bird indicated a vireo and with that clue I believed that I could recognize the song of Bell's Vireo which I had heard several years ago. A second visit with Mr. A. W. Schorger was made on July 1. The bird was found and was again singing but disappeared before he could be collected. On July 3 Mr.

¹Michigan Bird Life, 1912, p. 485.